FIFTH DAY—*3rd October 1925.*

As the Dewan was unavoidably absent, the First Member of Council presided.

No. 26—Takavi Loans for house-building purposes in rural areas.

Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Co-operative Interests. A. Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk. Messrs. B. Gopalachar, Tudki Ramanna, and H. S. Venkatappa Gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk.

In rural areas many of the houses are covered with straw for want of capital and in summer these are destroyed by fire. In some cases whole villages are destroyed. It is an annual recrudescence causing heavy loss. It is therefore prayed that necessary amendments might be kindly made in the Takavi Loan Rules so as to admit of loans being granted for purposes of erecting tiled houses in rural areas. It is further prayed that a sum of Rs. 20,000 to each district might be annually allotted for this purpose.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was provision already in the Land Revenue Code for the grant of loans in cases where houses were destroyed by fire or floods. But they did not apply to construction of houses in ordinary times.

MR. SUBBA RAO requested that local officers might be instructed to work the rules liberally and to sanction the loans without avoidable delay.

MR. HONNAPPAIYA said that the rules did not go far enough and requested that even though houses were not destroyed by fire or flood-loans should be granted to convert thatched houses into tiled ones. In some villages all the houses were thatched and if fire broke out in one house it would expand to all other houses. As a preventive, raiyats might be encouraged to build tiled houses by the grant of takavi loans.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to consider the suggestion.

MESSRS. DEVAPPA GOWDA AND DALVOY BASALINGAPPA observed that the rules benefited only khatedars and a large number of other people who really deserved the concession went without any help. The rules should

be made applicable to such poor people also of course taking adequate security from them.

No. 27—Allowing free grazing for a month to the cattle of the village where there are Amrut Mahal Kaval lands.

Mr. Halappa, Channagiri Taluk.

It is prayed that the cattle of the villages where Amrut Mahal Kaval lands are situated may be allowed to graze free of charge for a month after Amrut Mahal Kaval cattle leave the Kaval.

MR. G. RANGADAS supported the representation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the principle could not be accepted by Government but promised that if there were any specific applications to the Deputy Commissioner based on good grounds, such special cases would be considered on their merits.

No. 29—Revival of the old Revenue Sub-Division in the Kadur District.

Messrs. B. Kesaviah, Chickamagalur Taluk, and C. Syed Peer Sab Chickmagalur Municipal Council.

The Revenue Sub-Division comprising the taluks of Chickmagalur and Mudgere may be revived.

MR. B. KESAVIAH added that the division was abolished recently in connection with the retrenchment policy of Government. The result was that the raiyats were deprived of the convenience in the matter of appeals. It was not always possible for them to approach the Revenue Commissioner in appeal against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. After all, the savings effected by abolishing the Sub-division were only Rs. 720 per annum. He therefore requested that the Sub-division be revived. He had no objection to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner himself being placed in charge of the Sub-division.

MR. HONNAPPAIYA represented that it would not serve the purpose if the Treasury Assistant Commissioner was placed in charge of the Sub-division. The darkhast work of the Sub-division was very heavy, and the appointment of a separate officer would also bring in additional revenue to Government by preventing illicit tapping of Bagani groves. The Treasury Officer was a stationary officer and could do very little of touring work and could not come into direct contact with the people.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the appointment of a separate Sub-division Officer was out of the question because there would not be enough work for

him. The question of placing the headquarter taluk under the charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner would be considered.

No. 30.—Disposal of lands included in A List.

Messrs. H. Boranna and Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk, and Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk.

That in the matter of assessed waste lands which are included in the "A" List (lands which are not *prima facie* liable to auction) the raiyats may be permitted to occupy and cultivate the lands on presentation of darkhasts as in Madras without waiting for Saguvali Chit and that assessment on them may be levied each year at the time of the Jamabandi. This saves unnecessary worry and waiting.

MR. H. BORANNA added that darkhast work was heavy in every taluk and applications took years together to get disposed of. If the representation was granted, it would save unnecessary worry to the raiyats in addition to avoiding unhealthy competition.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that the raiyats had no difficulty in getting darkhasts sanctioned in respect of such lands. Under the existing rules there would be no delay in the case of "A" List lands. Hence he did not see any point in the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that the attention of local officers would be invited to the orders on the subject and that strict orders would also be given to see that no delay occurred in the disposal of darkhasts for the lands referred to.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER brought to notice that in some cases in the Kolar District even such lands were brought to auction and requested the issue of orders putting a stop to such practice.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to do so.

No. 31.—Up-keep and maintenance of avenue trees.

Mr. O. Chennabasappa, Davangere Municipality.

The existing rules regarding the maintenance of avenue trees are not being strictly followed. The gaps caused by the dead trees and also the trees that are blown down on account of the wind have not been duly filled up by replanting nor have any arrangements been made to have a proper watch over the avenue trees. The system that is in vogue in Bombay Presidency, *viz.*, the disposing of the usufruct of the trees by public auction and defraying

the expenses of up-keep and proper maintenance of these trees from the realisations may be introduced here.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question was already engaging the attention of Government.

No. 32.—Granting of Copies of Final Reports in Revenue matters.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Taluk.

In all revenue matters where the decisions are appealable to the Sub-Division Officers and other higher authorities, copies of final reports submitted to the Amildars and Sub-Division Officers touching the subject matter in question are not granted under the cover of the phrase 'official correspondence' in Rule III (*b*) of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code. As the final orders of the authority empowered to pass such orders will mostly be based upon the information furnished in such reports and as it is necessary to controvert and meet the grounds advanced in such reports, it is prayed that copies of such reports may be ordered to be granted.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that so long ago as 6th August 1910 Government had passed orders that in cases where the order was not self-explanatory, the parties affected were entitled to a copy of the report or reports on which the order was based, or the necessary extracts thereof. Government, however, had no objection to issue instructions to local officers that the said order should be strictly followed.

No. 33.—Issue of Free Licenses for removal of stones from quarries.

Mr. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Maddagiri Taluk.

Free licenses may be issued to raiyats for removal of stones from quarries.

Note.—MR. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA brought to notice that the subject he had sent up was that the rules requiring the obtaining of licenses for removal of stones from quarries should be abrogated, whereas the subject as included in the list was that licenses should be granted free of charge.

(Not discussed.)

No. 34.—Quarters for Government Servants in Malnad taluks.

Mr. B. Basavegowda, Manjarabad Taluk.

QUARTERS for Government servants may be constructed as early as possible in the malnad taluks, particularly in Saklespur, as for want of houses most of them are living in chattrams, temples, musafirkhanas, etc.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government were in full sympathy with the representation, but it

was all a question of funds. If quarters should be provided in all the malnad taluks, an expenditure of 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees would have to be incurred. The matter would, however, be noted for consideration.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH thereupon stated that the Saklespur Municipality would be prepared to give Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 from the Municipal Funds and that if Government also should contribute an equivalent amount, a beginning could be made to build quarters for officials with this combined amount.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would give perference to such places.

No. 35.—Restoration of Inam Lands granted to barbers.

Mr. C. Kempanna, Special Interests, Tumkur.

The inam lands once granted to barbers and resumed later may kindly be restored.

Mr. C. KEMPANNA represented that in some cases inamties once granted to barbers and for *Bhajabhajantri* services had been resumed and requested that they should be restored to the parties.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was only in cases where the men had ceased to render service that the resumption was made, and that in the case of *Devadaya* inams generally there was no resumption.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH stated that there were several instances of resumption in respect of both classes of inams. In some cases the lands would be very valuable and Government would resume them, making a nominal monthly cash payment instead.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that in some cases, in the interests of the temples concerned, inamties were resumed and given away on temporary tenures, so that with the help of the proceeds thereof, some improvements to the temples could be effected in addition to giving pay for the service concerned.

MR PARAMASIVIAH objected to such a procedure. The pay given in such cases was too low, he said, and it was not right to make the party suffer improving the temple at his cost.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that resumption of inam lands granted for minor services did not ordinarily take place. If specific instances of such resumption had occurred they might be brought to the notice of the Muzrai Commissioner.

No. 36.—Demarcations of Hikkals.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

The Amildar may be given power to demarcate the position of hikkals to be dug between two survey numbers to supply water to the wet lands from a Government source of irrigation in cases in which there is no other hikkal to that land. The order of the Amildar may be made subject to the confirmation of the Sub-Division Officer. The aggrieved party may have a right of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO added that in the absence of a definite record to show where a hikkal lay, frequent differences arose between different landholders, specially absentee ones which formed the subject of civil suits between the contending parties. Some lands received no proper water-supply though assessment was regularly collected. Government should therefore take power to authorise Amildars to settle disputes after personal inspection. Although rules required that a specific strip of land should be set apart between every two survey numbers for hikkals, they were not acted upon. He therefore thought that legislation was necessary to enforce the demarcation.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA strongly supported the request and added that local officers could easily demarcate the place for a hikkal. He was of opinion that if the maintenance of the hikkal could not be enforced as it was, legislation would be necessary.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA opposed the request and said that the matter should be left for mutual settlement among landholders.

MESSRS. VENKATAPPA AND MALLAPPA OF MYSORE brought to notice that even mamool *kalves* were interfered with and that when a complaint was made to the Amildar in this respect he should have power to set it right immediately.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR also opposed and said that it was difficult to legislate against vested rights.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO, however, said that there was no need for fresh legislation, as provision in this behalf had already been made in the Land Revenue Code.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would consider all the aspects of the case and see if provision for this could not be made in the Irrigation Bill which was under consideration.

No. 37.—Forest Guards to be trained in shooting.

Messrs. Basalingappa, Chennappa and K. Gundappa, Sagar Taluk.

The number of cattle that is being killed by tigers is increasing. It is therefore prayed that Forest Guards might be given a training in shooting.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would try to post Forest Guards who knew shooting in places where this scare was felt.

No. 38.—Reduction of Hulbanni rates.

Mr. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

Hulbanni was formerly eight annas per acre and now it has been raised to Rs. 1-12-0. This causes much hardship. It is prayed that the old rate may be restored.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the revised rate that the member referred to was not the Hulbanni but assessment rate.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA said it could not be assessment because the land was not fit for cultivation at all.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that under the Revision Settlement the previous Hulgaval tenure was not recognised and wherever the land was found to be cultivable, the assessment rate was levied. He said that if any particular instances of hardship were brought to the notice of the authorities, they would be considered.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO represented that when a case was brought to the notice of the Survey Department at the time of the revision settlement, they explained that the higher rate was fixed with reference to the nature of the soil. But as a matter of fact, the soil was not at all fit for cultivation and there was no reason, why any assessment should be levied at all. He was of opinion that *Hulgaval* rate should necessarily be fixed at a lower rate.

MR. BORANNA agreed in this view and pressed for the revival of the previous Hulgaval tenure.

MR. VEMA REDDY agreed with MR. BORANNA and said that for a long time past, certain extent of land had been set apart for pasturage tracts fixing a small *Hulbanni* thereon, and that if such lands were converted into cultivable lands there would be no land left for grazing purposes. As it was the primary duty of the State to provide for a suitable extent of land for grazing the village cattle, it was incumbent that the *Hulgaval* tenure should be revived.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to examine the question and see what relief could be given in this matter.

No. 39.—Monopoly of Sandalwood trees.

Messrs. M. S. Narasinga Rao, and Pathe Basappa, Molakalmuru Taluk.

As the present monopoly of sandalwood trees by Government is causing great trouble and inconvenience to the raiyats who are often heavily fined for sandalwood damages, it is suggested that the raiyats themselves may be given the sole right to the trees standing in their khate lands in the maidan districts and that for any damages of Government trees standing on the boundary of khate lands the raiyats may not be punished in the absence of clear proof.

MR. NARASINGA RAO added that his suggestion was based on the consideration that in the maidan districts particularly, Government were not getting much revenue from sandalwood.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired if it was proper to suggest that Government should forego their monopoly altogether in order to avoid hardship in a few individual cases. He added that if the punishments were too severe in a few cases, that was a matter for being brought to the notice of the authorities for mitigation.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO said that if Government themselves removed the trees standing on private lands the landlords would not be subjected to heavy penalties in the future.

MESSRS. VEMA REDDY AND S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO brought to the notice of the House that the smaller officers managed to harass the raiyats in ever so many ways ; for instance, when they saw traces of trees cut and removed long long ago for which the existing raiyats were in no way responsible, they were subjected to punishment. It was also represented that for fear of punishment, the raiyats, in some cases, went to the extent of removing the young plants altogether to the detriment of the Government revenue. In these circumstances, it was suggested that all restrictions now placed about felling of trees by the raiyats might be altogether removed, Government taking upon themselves all responsibility in the matter.

MR. G. K. NARAYANA RAO remarked that Government were not justified in dealing with the raiyats so severely, while they were taking no action in the case of smuggling

of a large quantity of sandalwood from State forests resulting in very heavy losses to Government.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB requested that the case of the malnad districts also might be considered in connection with the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would consider in what way the rigour of the punishment could be reduced.

No. 120.—Appointment of Sanskrit Teachers for all A.-V. Schools.

Messrs. Siddegowda and Mayegowda, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Sanskrit teachers may be appointed for A.-V. Schools in the State.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION pointed out that out of 164 Middle Schools in the State, 43 had Sanskrit teachers and that it was the policy of the department to provide for Sanskrit education wherever there was a real demand for it and a sufficient number of pupils were forthcoming. It was not desirable to appoint Sanskrit teachers in all the A.-V. Schools irrespective of the need therefor.

MR. VEMA REDDY represented that a knowledge of Sanskrit was indispensable for a thorough study of Kannada and it was therefore desirable to make provision for its teaching in all the A.-V. Schools.

MR. SURAPPA did not agree in the view. He said that unless Sanskrit was made a compulsory subject there was no meaning in appointing Sanskrit teachers in all the schools.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH opposed the proposition on the ground that it was meaningless to ask for such a provision in all the schools irrespective of the demand. Sanskrit teachers were provided in all the High Schools and the very fact that only a small number of pupils took up this subject in the High School grade showed that the demand for it was not pressing.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that under the existing policy, Government were prepared to sanction the appointment of Sanskrit teachers in schools where there was a keen demand for the teaching of Sanskrit.

No. 121.—Appointment of separate Singing Masters for all Girls' Schools.

Mr. Sitaramaiya, Hiriyur Taluk.

It is very desirable that each Girls' School in the State should be provided with a separate singing teacher.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION pointed out that special teachers for teaching Music were appointed in 137 schools already and that in some cases the ordinary teachers themselves were capable of teaching this subject. The Education Department was alive to the importance of Music in the curricula of Girls' Schools and they were also instituting an examination in Music.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the department would give effect to the suggestion as far as possible.

No. 122.—Facilities for admission of Panchama boys into Government or Aided Schools.

Messrs. P. Murgesam Pillay, Adi Dravida Abhivriddhi Sangham, and G. Paramasiviah, Bangalore City Municipality.

It is prayed that at the end of every school year before the vacation, the Head Masters of Kannada Primary Schools be instructed to prepare a list of Panchama boys eligible for admission into Government or Aided A.-V. Schools and to submit the same to Inspecting Officers to avoid delay in the admission of the boys at the opening of the schools.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH explained that the reason for making this representation was that owing to the limited accommodation in the schools and also other causes, the Panchama boys were not generally getting admissions in A.-V. Schools.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION accepted the suggestion.

No. 123.—Opening of Panchama Boarding Schools in all the districts.

Mr. Doddaiya, Panchama Association, Chitaldrug.

Panchama Boarding Schools may be opened in all the districts as in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that it was the policy of Government to increase the Panchama Boarding Schools as funds became available. The Education Department was collecting statistics for this purpose and the question of providing funds in the next year's budget for opening Boarding Schools in the Shimoga District and Kolar Gold Fields would be taken up later in the year.

MESSRS. DODDAIYA AND M. S. NARASINGA RAO requested that Chitaldrug might be given some preference in this matter.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMIAH remarked that there were a good number of Panchama schools in the interior which were not well attended. He suggested that all such useless schools might be abolished and the funds saved thereby utilised for opening a few Boarding Schools in headquarter towns.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION agreed that the suggestion was a sound one.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the representation would be considered by Government.

No. 124.—Enhancement of the amount allotted for Scholarships.

Mr. C. Pattabhi Ramasetty, Chiknaikanhalli Municipality.

The amount allotted for distribution of scholarships in various schools of the State being insufficient it is prayed that an allotment of 2 lakhs of rupees may be sanctioned for the purpose for the current year.

Note.—This representation was withdrawn in view of a resolution to be moved on the subject.

No. 125.—Distribution of Backward Scholarships.

(*a*) Mr. S. V. Hanumantha Raju, Arya Kshatriya Samaj.

(*b*) Messrs. Nilgiri Sanjiviah and G. Muniappa, Kurubara Sangha.

(*a*) As the distribution of backward scholarships on the basis of population and groups does not afford sufficient opportunity to students of minor communities, it is very desirable to distribute the same either on the strength of the student population or on communal basis. If necessary the unutilised scholarships of one grade should be transferred to the other grades.

(*b*) In distributing backward scholarships the Kuruba community may be kindly grouped separately since this community is a major one.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said he could not accept the suggestion as the number of scholarships allotted would not work out at even a fraction of one scholarship in the case of some communities. He added that a sum of Rs. 2,400 was however kept as a reserve every year for award to certain minor communities on the basis of total population.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH represented that in distributing backward class scholarships, the Kuruba community might be grouped separately since this community was a major one and added that very few scholarships had been

awarded to the Kurubars although their population was comparatively large.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION replied that very few Kurubar boys applied for scholarships, and if more boys came forward, the department would be glad to allot scholarships to them.

No. 126.—Re-appropriation of Backward Scholarships sanctioned to each taluk.

Mr. Puttamallappa, Shikarpur Taluk Constituency.

It is prayed that the Taluk Committees may be authorised to appropriate the backward scholarships allotted to the taluk for a particular community towards other backward communities in the same taluk when sufficient number of students of the particular community for which scholarships are sanctioned are not to be found.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH opposed the suggestion and said that he objected to the distribution of scholarships on the territorial basis and that the existing practice might continue.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION explained that the scholarship rules now in vogue had been drawn up on mature consideration, under which if a scholarship was not given to the member of one community for want of applicants, it would be given to others of the same community in some other district. He added that this was a sound principle and that the representation made above could not be accepted.

No. 127.—Backward Scholarships to Malnad students.

Mr. Rangarajiah, Minority Interests, Mudigere.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 may be allotted for each taluk in the malnad for the grant of scholarships to poor students by suitably raising the grant under the Malnad Improvement Funds, as on the improvement of their education the amelioration of the conditions of the malnad solely depends.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION replied that Government had recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the malnad taluks and that the question of its distribution was under consideration.

No. 128.—Scholarships to Jain students.

Mr. M. C. Lakshmipathia, Jain Education Fund Association, Mysore.

It is prayed that Government may kindly consider the following representation in regard to the award of scholarships to the Jaina Community Students:—

(1) The present award being totally inadequate, the number of scholarships to be increased at least by four.

(2) The Jaina community to be classed independently and not grouped with the Satani and Tigala communities as is done at present, as it will prejudice the interests of this important community in the matter of scholarships.

(3) Mysore City being the educational centre of the Jaina community on account of the special facilities existing there and the competition for scholarship being therefore intensely keen in the Mysore District, it is desirable that the number be increased for the Mysore District.

(4) To ensure that scholarships are awarded to the really deserving students it is advisable to consult the Jain Association which has an intimate knowledge of all the students of the community and their means.

MR. LAKSHMIPATHIA added that the above representations applied only to the scholarships obtaining in the High School classes. His main point was that population should not be the basis for the award of scholarships but the number of students.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that the Jaina community had not been grouped with Satanis and Tigalas as stated but with Kshatriyas and Vaisyas. He added that for the award of scholarships the school-going population could not be considered but that the population of the community as a whole was the criterion.

As regards points (1) and (2), THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the idea was that scholarships should be given to the backward communities in order to bring them forward and it was not meant to give encouragement to those who were able to go to school without such help. He added that the very fact that without encouragement, they were coming up showed that no encouragement from Government was necessary in the case of such pupils. He said that the principle of the award could not be based on the student population.

MR. LAKSHMIPATHIA thought that the scholarships given in the districts were not fully availed of and were lapsing.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION replied that the question of lapse did not arise as the lapses in one district would be given to another district where there was a demand.

As regards suggestion No. (4), THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was open to the Jain Associa-

tion to bring to the notice of the Inspector-General any cases of hardship. It would be inconvenient to consult the Association in such matters as, if that principle were accepted, all other associations of a similar kind would have to be consulted also.

MR. LAKSHMIPATHIA said that while other communities had more than one association to represent their interests, the Jaina community had only one association for the whole State.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL in concluding the debate said that the suggestions contained in items (3) and (4) above were not acceptable. He added that if any hardship was felt in individual cases, it was open to the association to bring such cases to the notice of the department.

No. 129—Appointment of a Committee to examine the Merit Scholarship Scheme, Freeships and Half-Freeships.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore, City Municipality.

It is prayed that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to examine the present system of the grant of merit scholarships, freeships and half-freeships in schools and colleges so as to minimise difficulties of poor candidates of all communities.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER contended that while His Highness the Maharaja promised that a provision of three lakhs would be made for the grant of scholarships so far back as 1919, the Committee appointed in 1921 fixed a smaller amount and the Government acting on the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Education still further reduced the amount. He also said that while His Highness promised that 30 to 40 per cent of freeships would be given, Government had reduced them to 20 per cent. In those circumstances he pressed for a larger allotment for scholarships.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION explained that formerly the total number of scholarships was 40 per cent of the whole strength of the student population. Under the recent rules, all scholarship holders were free and of the remaining number, 30 per cent were given freeships. In that view, there was no material reduction in percentage.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER contended that scholarships should not be mixed up with freeships.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that the money-value of freeships in High Schools was Rs. 42,000 and

of those in the Entrance Class, Rs. 15,800. Those freeships were in addition to the different grades of scholarships awarded. The total of those sums was much more than the scholarships originally awarded.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER still said that the percentage was not sufficient and that the Committee suggested by him was necessary.

THE PRESIDENT promised to consider the representation.

No. 130—Promotion of the students of Government High Schools that fail in one and the same class for two years.

Mr. Abdul Nabi Khan, Tumkur Taluk.

The students of the Government High Schools if they fail in one and the same class for more than two years are now dismissed from the school altogether. As this system is detrimental to the education of the boys, it may be ordered that the boys remaining in the same class for two years may be promoted to the next higher class.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH supported the proposition and said that the boys should be automatically promoted from class to class till they reached the S.S.L.C. class.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that there was no rule that boys failing for two consecutive years should necessarily be sent out of the school and that the Head Masters of the institutions had also the discretion to give promotions in the case of deserving boys whenever they failed for reasons beyond their control.

MR. ABDUL NABI stated that the discretion was not always used in the best interests of the boys and should therefore be withdrawn and Head Masters should be instructed to give promotions as a matter of course.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION feared that if the proposal was accepted, no boy in the second year would take interest in his studies as he would be sure of promotion to the next higher class.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it would not be right to say that because a student failed successively for two years he must be promoted to the next higher class and that promotions had to be given only when the boy deserved it.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH said that if a boy failed, the parents might think that the teachers were responsible for it; it would clear the teachers of this suspicion to give promotions to boys automatically. There was the S.S.L.C. public examination and at the end of the course a boy who

was unfit would naturally fail there. In the lower classes at any rate, it was not right to subject boys to hard tests and frequent discouragements. He thought that the rule under reference was perhaps made at a time when there was not sufficient accommodation for all the pupils seeking admission. But in actual working it had proved a very great hardship to pupils; a boy who might be good in his class but falls ill at the time of examination did not get promotion and in such a case there was no reason to apply the rule.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in such cases, Head Masters and Inspectors had the discretion to give promotions.

MR. BYANNA opposed the proposal. He said that during the last session of the Representative Assembly an adjournment motion was moved to discuss the results of the Lower Secondary Examination which were very poor and if the proposal was accepted, there would be any number of such motions before the House for discussion. Boys should get promotions to the next higher class only by merit and not as a matter of course. There was already an impression that the present day graduates were not even equal to the matriculates of old and it would be all the more so if the present proposal was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT said that the subject would be referred to the S.S.L.C. Board.

No. 131.—Permission to retain boys in Schools when they fail to secure promotion to Higher Classes.

Mr. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

If from any causes the boys of primary classes do not get promotion to the higher class and remain in the same class for over two years, they are removed from the school. It causes hardship in many cases. It is prayed that this rule may be deleted.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that there was no such rule *re* Primary Schools and if any individual cases were brought to his notice, he would enquire into them.

No. 133.—Extension of the term of grant made to private hostels.

Mr. J. Rudrappa, Tumkur Taluk.

It is prayed that concession regarding the grant now available for private hostel buildings be continued for five years from the date of the expiry of the existing Government Order.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION thought that there was some misapprehension in the matter and explained the situation clearly. He said that with a view to encourage private hostels, Government passed an order in 1919 under which Government offered one-half of the building grant only for five years. Under the revised order passed since, Government were giving one-third and to this no time limit was fixed.

On this explanation, the member withdrew his proposal.

No. 134.—Medical inspection of boys and girls.

Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk, and Suryanarayana Setty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Boys and girls attending schools may be examined periodically by Medical Officers and remedial measures undertaken for defects noticed ; and such inspection may be made compulsory and the result of such inspection noted in a special register.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that Government was trying the system as an experimental measure. A sum of Rs. 3,000 had been provided for that purpose in the budget of 1925-26. The question of extending it to other places would be considered later on as funds became available and some knowledge was gained of the working of the scheme.

MR. SURYANARAYANA CHETTY represented that if the system was first introduced in taluks and district headquarters where Medical Officers were available, there would be no extra cost to Government. The Inspector-General of Education was of opinion that a special staff was absolutely necessary for the purpose. He also informed the House that some of the Municipalities were willing to contribute their portion of the cost for the purpose, and hoped that many other local bodies would follow their lead.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the scheme could not be introduced in all places in the present state of the finances. The scheme was in an experimental stage and a further extension of it would be considered later.

No. 135.—Publication of detailed information relating to the Education of Backward communities in the Report on Public Instruction.

Messrs. Md. Abbas Khan, G. Paramasiviah, Bangalore City Municipality and N. G. Sanjiviah, Kurubara Sangha.

It is requested that in Chapter XII of the Report on Public Instruction headed "The Education of Backward and Depressed Classes," sufficient details showing the progress of pupils of each of the Backward communities in different grades of education be furnished.

MR. SANJIVIAH said that statistics should be given of all communities including the minor ones.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that statistics were being collected and that, as far as possible, detailed information would be given under major communities from next year. He feared that it might not be possible to include all communities.

No. 136.—Conversion of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools.

Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk.

Incomplete Middle Schools may be converted into Middle Schools after a period of two years.

MR. RUDRAPPA represented that the proposal might be given effect to at least in the case of cess paying districts.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that as far as funds permitted, Government were converting as many Incomplete Middle Schools as possible into Middle Schools as a matter of policy. He also said that the Education Cess amount by itself was not sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary for the purpose.

No. 137.—Utilisation of Village School Fund and Education Cess in the district.

Messrs. Boranna and Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk.

The amount of Village School Fund collected in each district may be added to the Education Cess collected in the district and spent districtwar instead of being maintained as a Provincial Fund.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that there was no Village School Fund as such, after the orders on the Education Memorandum were passed and that 24 per cent of the local cess on land revenue formerly included under the Village School Fund was now included in State Funds.

MR. BORANNA said that that amount should be added to the Education Cess from the district and spent for the benefit of that district and not credited to the Provincial Funds.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered.

No. 138.—Preventing annual changes of Text-Books.

Messrs. Chickkachannanjappachetti, Kolar Municipality, Hampiah, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta, J. Naranappa, Sidlaghatta Municipality, A. Venkataramana Boyee, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta, S. Chikkamuniappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

The text-books prescribed for the primary classes are at present changed annually. It causes some hardship to

poor students who cannot afford to buy the books. It is prayed that orders may be passed so that text-books prescribed should be changed only once in 5 years.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that under the existing rules, books should not be changed at less than an interval of 3 years. In that connection, he read out the resolution of the Text-Book Committee which was as follows:—

"In the lower classes, text-books in language subjects should not be changed at least for a period of three years and that there should be only one book for each subject for all the Government institutions in the State but in the case of aided institutions the text-book or books selected by them should be approved by the department and the books so approved should not be changed for at least three years."

He added that text-books in non-language subjects could be changed at more frequent intervals. If there was any infringement of those rules, he requested that the matter might be brought to his notice.

MR. THONTARYA of Devanhalli stated that different books were being prescribed in different schools and requested that a uniform system might be followed in all the schools.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION stated that such irregularities might be brought to his notice.

No. 139.—Non-recovery of Reading Room and Sport Fees from Vokkaligar students.

Mr. Venkatappa *alias* Chikkanna, Malvalli Taluk.

Reading room and sport fees of Rs. 2-8-0 per year now levied may not be recovered from Vokkaligars in Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools and that the payment may be left to the option of the students.

MR. VENKATAPPA added that the students sometimes came from distant places and could not devote any time for sports in the evening.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that arrangements for sports, libraries and reading rooms were very necessary adjuncts to schools and some fee was charged for them. Government could not therefore accept the suggestion that such fees should be abolished. Some scrutiny of the manner of the expenditure of the fees was necessary and necessary steps would be taken to have this carried out with the aid of the financial branch which had recently been attached to his office. The question of giving

exemptions to students coming from distant places would, he promised, be investigated.

No. 140.—Inclusion of Urdu, Persian and Arabic Languages in the lists of Optional Subjects for the M.A., and M.C.S. Examinations.

Mr. C. Abdul Nabi, Mahomedan Interests.

It is requested that Urdu, Persian and Arabic may be included in the list of Optional Subjects for the M.A. and the Mysore Civil Service Examinations.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question would be referred to the University authorities and the Committee appointed to revise the Mysore Civil Service Scheme.

No. 141.—Maintenance by the University of a Bureau of Employment among the Graduates.

Mr. A. Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk.

The number of graduates that are passing from our University is increasing every year and the question of unemployment among them is causing anxiety. The University was maintaining the Bureau of Employment and it has ceased to do so for some years past.

The Bureau of Employment once maintained by the University may be revived and the menace of unemployment among the graduates and others may be lessened by Government sanctioning any suitable scheme opening means of employment.

It is necessary that a suitable avocation should be created for them so that the economic condition of the State may improve and dangers of unemployment be averted.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that THE DEWAN had made a reference to the subject in his Address and that the matter would engage the attention of Government.

No. 98.—Opening of Telegraph stations at Kallurkatte and Sorab.

Messrs. N. Srinivasa Udapa, Nagar Taluk, Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao and Chendrasekharaiya, Sorab Taluk.

In the interests of the development of trade and commerce of the district, telegraph stations may be opened at Kallurkatte and Sorab, *via* Shiralkoppa, Shikarpur and Nyamti.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the places mentioned in the representation were not included in the current year's programme and would be included in the next.

No. 99.—Deputation of qualified Weavers to Foreign Countries for training.

Messrs. C. K. Hutchappa, Devanga Sangha, Y. H. Venkataramanappa, Special Interests and Guruswamigowda, Hoskote Taluk.

With a view to improve the weaving industry which is in a dying condition, it is requested that qualified weavers conversant with English Language may be given suitable scholarships and sent to foreign countries for regular training in the industry.

MR. C. K. HUTCHAPPA added that the State exported large quantities of raw material at cheap rates and imported manufactured goods at heavy expense and that therefore the industry should be improved.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in England there was no handloom industry and as such there was no use sending any one to that place for training in it. He also said that one of the candidates deputed to England for training in textiles would be returning shortly. The Industries and Commerce Department had also deputed men to Bombay and Cawnpore for training and were taking all possible steps towards the improvement of the industry. The only difficulty was that there were no people who offered themselves for such a training.

Another MEMBER thought that there was no use sending people who were not actually engaged in such industry for training.

No. 100.—Supply of Woollen Yarn to handloom weavers of kumblies.

Messrs. Nilgiri Sanjiviah and G. Muniappa, Kurubara Sangha.

In order to encourage woollen weaving industry which is a premier industry in the State, Government may be pleased to make arrangements to supply woollen yarn at cheap rate to the handloom weavers of kumblies.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that instead of discussing the subject in the Assembly, the member might usefully see the Director of Industries and Commerce and offer his suggestions.

No. 101.—Opening of workshops at each district headquarter.

Mr. N. Anandatirtha Rao, Challakere Taluk.

It is very necessary to open depots and workshops at each district headquarter for the supply and repair of essential requisites for machinery, etc.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in places where the workshops were opened there was not much work for them and the workshops had to be closed, and that if it could be guaranteed that the workshops would be self-supporting, Government would have no objection to open them.

No. 102.—Standard Weights and Measures.

Mr. O. Chennabasappa, Davanagere Municipality.

Standard weights and measures prescribed by the Government Order of 1912 are not being used in all places and incorrect ones are being used in many places. It is therefore requested that the uniform and standard weights and measures may be ordered to be used throughout the State in conformity with the rules.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL informed the House that about 10,000 measures prepared in the Metal Factory had already been put on the market, and that all the districts had in stock standard weights prepared in the Central Industrial Workshop. The main difficulty was that the demand for standard weights and measurements was not keen as there was no penal provision against the use of unstamped measures and weights. He added that if the general sense of the Assembly was to make the use of stamped measures obligatory, Government would take action accordingly.

The proposal was agreed to by the members.

No. 90.—Facilities to Raiyats for adopting improved methods in Agriculture.

Messrs. G. Subba Rao, Closepet Sub-Taluk and A. M. Venkatashamiya, Closepet Municipality.

In spite of the large expenditure on the State Agricultural Department, our raiyats have not become accustomed to adopt the improved methods advocated by the department owing to their poverty. It is therefore prayed that facilities may be afforded to them by supplying them with improved implements, good seed and manure at cost price on condition of repaying the same in easy instalments.

MR. ANANTHIAH desired that implements might be arranged to be supplied by the department at cost price without charging the cost of transport and that in the case of poor people the cost might be recovered in easy instalments without interest.

MR. MALLIAH said that the Agricultural Inspectors

were giving instructions to the raiyats for adopting improved methods in agriculture, but that they were not able to supply from their depots the seeds and manure and that unless arrangements were made by the department to store in larger quantities sufficient stock in the depots for supply the raiyats would be put to much hardship if they wished to adopt the improved methods in agriculture.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO was of opinion that if the raiyats would intimate to the department their requirements sufficiently beforehand, the department might well undertake to supply their requisites. He did not think it possible to stock seeds and manure in the depots in anticipation of demand which might not be forthcoming.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL agreed with MR. SRINIVASA RAO and said that there were many difficulties in the way of stocking seeds and manure, as if they were not taken up by the raiyats in proper time, all the cost incurred by the Government in transport would be a loss. Moreover the department could only stock a small quantity and they could not gauge the quantity that might be demanded unless previous intimation was given. The department could supply any quantity required but not on the credit system. They could be purchased only by paying cash for which takavi loans were granted.

MR. BORANNA explained the hardships the raiyats were put to in obtaining the necessary quantity of seeds and manure and implements as the depots were far distant, that for small quantities they could not take takavi loans and even if they took them, by the time they were actually sanctioned, the seeds would have been spoiled and that, in the best interests of the raiyats, Government might be pleased to arrange for the supply of implements, seeds and manure on credit in easy instalments.

MR. GURUSWAMI GOWDA while supporting the above representation, stated that implements, seeds and manure must always be stored in the taluk depots and that arrangements must be made by the department to supply them to the raiyats at least at cost price.

MR. BALIJA said that the Government was getting manure from Ranipet as being the best, but the price charged by them was higher than that at which people could get it direct. He therefore suggested that the department might get larger quantities so as to keep down the cost of carriage and supply the same to the raiyats at cost price, as the discount that the Ranipet Company

allows would pay for the transport and other incidental expenses.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that seeds were sold to the raiyats on credit during the time of Dr. Coleman but it was reported that in the books of the Comptroller's Office the amount stood in the name of Dr. Coleman himself, that the amount had still remained unrecovered and it was impossible to know when the amount would be recovered. For these reasons the credit system was entirely stopped. The Government had now been giving loans for this purpose to Co-operative Societies through which the raiyats could get them; or after the Village Panchayet system was introduced, loans could be given through such Panchayets. Till then, the department could do nothing but issue manure, seeds and other things only for cash, provided indents were sent sufficiently in advance.

A MEMBER from Hoskote said that the agricultural seed depots were not stationed in important places where the seeds were much in requisition and that it was necessary that in such places depots should be established and seeds and manure should be issued on credit.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was possible to keep depots wherever there was a demand for seeds, manure, etc., but it was impossible to give them on credit and that, in regard to implements, as the amount would be large, Government would have no objection to give credit but not to individual raiyats but through public bodies like the Co-operative Societies.

No. 91.—Supply of Agricultural Implements and Manure to Raiyats at half rates.

Mr. S. Thontaraya, Devanhalli Taluk.

As the raiyats in rural parts cannot provide themselves with the improved implements and seeds supplied by the Government Agricultural Department owing to their prohibitive cost, it is prayed that such implements and seeds may be made available to the raiyats at half cost.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the proposal involved very heavy expenditure which could not be borne by Government.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO explained the inconveniences the large landed estate owners were put to on account of the paucity of the tractors and requested that the Agricultural Department might be directed to take deposit from those who were in need of the tractors and supply them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to consider the matter.

No. 92.—Supply of seed grains from the Agricultural Department.

Mr. K Venkatasami Iyer, Nanjangud Municipality.

(*a*) Seed grains are sold to raiyats by the Agricultural Department who charge in addition to the actual price of the grains the cost of transit and also a profit of 10 per cent. The raiyats therefore do not readily purchase seed grains from the Agricultural Department but are satisfied with inferior stuff obtained at low prices and as a result sustain heavy losses. It is therefore prayed that the benign Government may be pleased to arrange to sell the seed grains to *bona fide* agriculturists for the actual cost price without the above extra charge.

(*b*) In many villages as it is difficult for the raiyats to get sufficient quantity of cattle or green manure, such as leaves, etc., the cultivation of wet lands is not satisfactory. In order to obviate this it is prayed that the Agricultural Department may make arrangements to supply manure to the raiyats charging not more than Rs. 10 per acre for a period of fifteen years and thus enable the raiyats to realise the benefits of the use of such manure. In course of time they will themselves try to learn the method of preparing the manure and make their own arrangements therefor.

MESSRS. GURUSWAMI GOWDA AND VEMA REDDI in supporting the above representation said that the Agricultural Department might obtain the manure from Ranipet in a lot and supply it to the raiyats so that they might be able to get at a cheaper rate and save all the transport and other miscellaneous charges. The price charged at present works at a much higher rate than what it would work out to an ordinary individual because the Government rate includes the travelling allowance of the officer and all other incidental expenditure. This, they said, should be saved and the cost of manure made cheaper.

Government said that the matter would be referred to the Director of Agriculture for investigation.

No. 93.—Reports of Agricultural Inspectors' work.

Mr. G. Rangappa, Honnali Taluk.

Agricultural Inspectors and Fieldmen should be directed to submit their daily reports of work done by them through the respective Amildars.

MR. G. RANGAPPA added that the work now turned out by them was not satisfactory. He added that it was very necessary to provide for some control over their work.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that there was one Inspector for three taluks and that MR. RANGAPPA'S suggestion was unworkable in practice.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH suggested that Agricultural Inspectors might conveniently be placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO said that the practice in vogue in the Kadur District was working very well, that there were two Inspectors in that district and that they were giving their programme to the District Board President. At the District Conference they would make a report of what they did during the year which would be reviewed by the members and they would also send their weekly or monthly diaries to the District Board President.

MR. VEMA REDDI said that if Inspectors were to wait upon the Amildar, most of their time would be spent uselessly and their work would suffer in consequence; he was of opinion that the existing arrangement was all right and might be continued.

A large number of members spoke against MR. RANGAPPA'S proposal.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL then said that it was not possible to alter the present arrangement. There was however an order that whenever an Inspector visited a particular taluk he should see the Amildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned and receive instructions from them as regards the special requirements of that taluk. Beyond this, no further instructions were necessary.

It was suggested by the members that these Agricultural Inspectors might usefully send the details of their work to the Village Panchayets and Patels or Shanbhogs of the locality.

The reply of Government was that the present instructions were clear and that if they were not enforced, the Director of Agriculture would be asked to enforce them in future.

No. 94 —Appointment of an Operator to popularise Sericulture in all taluks.

Mr. H. Manjaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Sericulture is an important industry and it is necessary that our raiyats should know how to develop the industry on

profitable lines. An official may be appointed to popularise the scheme in each taluk.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Government were alive to the importance of the industry and that they would increase the establishment to popularise the scheme as far as possible.

No. 95.—Encouragement to persons engaged in the reeling of Silk.

Messrs. G. Subba Rao, Closepet Sub-Taluk and A. M. Venkatashamiah, Closepet Municipality.

As the persons engaged in the reeling of silk cannot, owing to poverty, adopt improved methods, it is requested that suitable facilities may be created by supplying such persons with improved appliances on the hire-purchase system.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that rules had been promulgated for the grant of loans, that an experimental and domestic filature unit had just been introduced and that if it proved successful, Government would be willing to supply the same to the villagers on hire-purchase system.

No. 96.—Free distribution of books on Veterinary Science to Raiyats in villages.

Mr. Hutcha Hanumegowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

As the existing veterinary dispensaries are located at long distances, the raiyats cannot procure the advice and aid of the department readily. It is therefore prayed that books containing suitable instructions for adoption on the outbreak of common diseases and ailments be got printed and supplied free to each patel for being made available to the raiyats whenever necessary.

Many other members said that this was a great desideratum.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that suitable pamphlets relating to the common diseases among cattle would be issued whenever practicable.

MR. BHASKARAPPA said that a book called "Pashuvaidyasangraha" was being issued formerly and that it was not available and that if it were made available, that would be sufficient.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that arrangements would be made to reprint that book.

No. 40.—Abolition of Akkibhoja shops.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar, H. S. Venkatappa Gowda and Tudki Ramanna, Tirthahalli Taluk.

To promote temperance in the malnad, the Akkibhoja

shops in the Tirthahalli Taluk and elsewhere may be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the matter was under consideration.

No. 41.—Abolition of Excise Inspectors and their clerical establishments and delegation of their work to Amildars.

Mr. J. S. Mahalingappa, Jagalur Taluk.

Consequent on the introduction of the scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers have been ordered to look after the Excise work in their respective Sub-divisions. Similarly the Amildars may be ordered to look after the Excise work in their respective taluks in lieu of Excise Inspectors who may be conveniently retrenched with their clerical establishments. This would not only improve the Excise Revenue but also effect some savings to Government.

MR. MAHALINGAPPA added that it was the Assistant Excise Inspectors that really did any work and that the Inspectors were more or less nominal.

It was argued on the other side by other members that after the retrenchment scheme came into operation there was only one Inspector for three taluks and that if they were also abolished there would be illicit distillation everywhere as no supervision was likely to be exercised.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the proposal was not feasible.

No. 42.—Excise Sales conducted by the Deputy Commissioners.

Messrs. B. Kesavayya, Chikmagalur Taluk, and C. Syed Peer Sab, Chikmagalur Municipal Council.

The Excise sales closed in auction by the Deputy Commissioners should be treated as final, not open to revision.

MR. B. KESAVAYYA added that revision would cause much hardship to the purchaser if the cancellation of such sale was ordered later on.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that ordinarily the Deputy Commissioners' orders were not cancelled except in exceptional circumstances. He said that Government should have some inherent powers to cancel orders of subordinate authority whenever it was proved to them that Government intervention was necessary and that in these circumstances the proposal was not acceptable.

No. 43.—Exclusion of survey numbers having less than 50 trees from Date Reserve Lists.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality.

With a view to gradually lessen the evils of drinking and to increase the land revenue, it is desirable that survey numbers having less than 50 date trees per acre may be excluded from date reserve lists and given over for cultivation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the existing rules provided for what was asked for in the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that when the list of the date preserves was prepared originally, lands that did not contain date trees were included but the list had since been revised and that unless a case was made out that it should be further revised, the existing list needed no revision.

No. 45.—Constitution of a Committee for the Levy of Income-tax.

Mr. Mallappa, Jagalur Taluk.

It is desirable to constitute a committee at each taluk headquarter station for holding necessary inquiries in connection with the assessment of income-tax, as the present practice of holding confidential inquiry does not elicit correct information about the actual income of the person concerned. Besides some persons are assessed on the score that they have not maintained proper accounts of their income. This is not fair. Their actual income should be properly ascertained, as far as possible through other means, and income-tax levied on such income.

MR. K. VENKATSWAMIYA said that even if parties produced their accounts, they were disregarded and assessment was levied on the strength of confidential report made on hearsay evidence given by interested people. He urged that that practice should be ended.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH also supported the above views.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that instructions had been given in May 1923 to the Income-tax Officers that they ought not merely on the so-called confidential information levy income-tax and that that information should be used only as the basis for enquiry. In April 1924 these instructions were repeated and the Income-tax Officers were strictly enjoined to avoid all irregularities and deal with the assessees sympathetically. He further added that these individual cases of hardship were not things which had to be dealt with by a Committee and that if any

specific instances were brought to the notice of the Government, they would see that they were removed.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO and several others brought to the notice of the House that the Income-tax Officers were not fair in the levy of income-tax, that they never believed the accounts even if the assessee were prepared to be prosecuted in case of his failure to produce correct accounts, that the burden of proof was always thrown upon the parties which was quite unjustifiable and that in some way or other the officers would show the income as taxable one. He was afraid that these officers were under the impression that their prospects depended upon making a larger income from income-tax.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL wound up the discussions and said that instructions in the matter of the proper scrutiny of accounts and the arbitrary levy of income-tax had already been issued. He admitted that there was general dissatisfaction in the matter of the income-tax administration, that to remove the defects brought to notice, Government had issued circular orders from time to time and that in future if specific instances of hardships were brought to the notice of Government, they would do all that was possible to relieve the hardships the people were put to. He also added that there was already a draft order with detailed instructions shortly to be issued to the Income-tax Officers in the matter, that this order would be published in the Gazette and that if they were still not satisfied with it, and if they required any more instructions to be issued, Government would be glad to do the needful. He said that that was all that could be done, that it all depended upon the spirit with which this Regulation was worked and that any amount of paper instructions in the matter would not solve the situation. He repudiated the suggestion that the officers would get promotion if they showed better income.

No. 46.—The Levy of Income-tax on the basis of Confidential Enquiries.

Mr. Chennabasappa, Davangere Taluk.

It is urged that all particulars in confidential enquiries may be set out in orders directing levy of income-tax instead of the levy being made on the basis of "Confidential Enquiries" not fully explained in the orders.

Note.—Not discussed as the subject was the same as Subject No. 45.

No. 48.—Extension of time for the Payment of Income-tax.

Mr. A. Srikantappa, Dodballapur Municipality.

It is requested that the present rule requiring payment of income-tax in two instalments may be changed so as to make it payable in four instalments as in the case of Land Revenue.

MR. SRIKANTAPPA urged that similar concessions were shown to Government servants from whom income-tax was collected in twelve instalments.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the cases of Government officers stood on a different footing altogether as income-tax was collected from them as soon as they got their money and that if the members were also agreeable to pay the tax as soon as they got a profit, Government would have no objection. In regard to the instalments he said that the assessment began in January or sometimes in February or March and the four instalments thereafter would mean that the last instalment would extend to next year and that if it were the idea of the mover that assessment should begin earlier than at present, then the matter would be considered.

No. 49.—Account Books of Marwadi and Gujarati Merchants.

Mr. S. Honnappiah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

The account books maintained by the Marwadi and Gujarati merchants and bankers are not uniform. It is feared that the present system may entail unscrupulous insertions. Proper check and scrutiny of these accounts have been almost an impossibility. With a view to obviate this difficulty, account books may be prescribed by Government adapted to the needs of these Bankers in a uniform manner, the pages being numbered and certified by proper authorities. The maintenance of accounts in these books should be made compulsory.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL wanted to know whether the Marwadi and Gujarati merchants had to maintain their accounts in the books and in the forms prescribed by Government for the purpose of income-tax or for any other purposes.

THE MEMBER replied that the accounts as maintained by them at present were faulty, that the people who had money dealings with them were all being deceived, that their accounts could not be deciphered either by the lawyers or the parties and that in view of the above circumstances it

would be very desirable if the above representation were accepted.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether all merchants would agree if similar books were prescribed by Government for all including the Gujarati and Marwadi merchants.

None except the Mover agreed to the proposal.

In these circumstances, the FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not right to treat the Marwadies differently from the other merchants and that therefore the representation could not be accepetd.